The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

(VOL. II.) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1790. (No. 61.)

Extract of a Letter to a Gentleman of this Town, dated Auguſt 27, 1790.

[Publiſhed by Requeſt.]

"I RECEIVED yours (of the 3d inſt. yeſterday) and am very ſorry, though not ſurpriſed, at the information it contains. The wildneſs and profligacy of ſentiment and manners which prevail in this country, naturally produces the moſt abſurd doctrines. For when men have been once perſuaded by Infidels and Atheiſts, that all opinions are alike, that we cannot be ſo certain that any thing is true, as to affirm that the contrary is falſe, that it is no matter what a man believes, whether that there is one God, or that there are forty, or that there is none at all, and that a man may be a good man, though he believes nothing at all, and ſuch like ſtuff: When men, I ſay, have been ſo ſtupified with Infidel maxims, as to admit principles of this kind, ſo repugnant to common ſenſe and to the nature of things, we need not wonder at any nonſenſe that they happen to aſſert. Now it is only a natural extenſion of the ſame principle to ſay, that the differences betwixt morality and immorality are trifling or imaginary, that a man who is a knave, a murderer, a gambler, a duelliſt, a whoremaſter, a liar and a thief, is a good man who acts according to his conſcience, and ſtudies the welfare of ſociety according to the notions that he has of it, and that, as he follows his conſcience, he is acceptable to God, if there be one, becauſe God is too good to puniſh any man for following his conſcience. The ſcheme of Univerſal Salvation is nothing elſe than all the nonſenſe of the world reduced to a ſyſtem, and the natural conſequence of men's believing whatever they pleaſe. It makes the beſt rogue's religion in the whole world. No ſect that has yet appeared is more directly oppoſed to the intereſts of morality than this. When men have run mad with pride, luſt, ignorance and infidelity, it is quite natural, nay unavoidable, for them to make Gods like themſelves, and to aſſert ſuch opinions as their vices incline them to wiſh to be true. A wicked man can have no pleaſure in thinking that he is an enemy to God, and that God, by the holineſs of his nature, and his eſſential juſtice, is any enemy to him: Nor is he able to live quite like a beaſt, and to avoid reflection at all times. Now in this ſituation he has no alternative but to endeavour to perſuade himſelf, that perhaps things are not ſo bad as they ſeem, that God is like himſelf, and can no more be angry at ſin than he himſelf is, and that as God is good, he can never inflict any evil on his creatures. Theſe principles do very well at midnight, over a bottle, or in the midſt of a game at cards; and when a man is either drunk, or nearly in that predicament, it is not to be ſuppoſed that he will be able to reſiſt the evidence of a doctrine that is ſo favourable to his luſts, and contributes ſo much to his gaiety and merriment. When you, therefore, hear that a man is turned Univerſaliſt, you may either conclude that he is a rogue, or that he has loſt his ſenſes, or both theſe together. A bad man muſt have his religion, though he profeſſes that thoſe who have none are very good men; and as this religion is of his own making, it is no wonder that it ſhould be like himſelf, and that it ſhould encourage him in all his vices. The notion of the Univerſaliſts concerning the Deity, is only that he is a ſilly, good natured, debauched, Deiſtical Gentleman, who loves a rogue with all his heart, and wiſhes well to every ſpecies of vice. Now as this is what they wiſh to be true, and indeed the only relief that can give comfort to an impenitent ſinner, who loves his ſins, and who cannot think of parting with them, it is no wonder that he ſhould cordially embrace it, and profeſs to believe it, and that he ſhould labour to make proſelytes to it, in order to keep himſelf in countenance. But it is impoſſible that any perſon of ſobriety and reflection ſhould for a moment entertain this opinion, that all men are alike pleaſing to God, and equally in the way of ſalvation. He ſees the moral differences of things, and is convinced of the moral attributes of the Deity, from the very conſtruction of human nature, and the conduct of Providence in the government of the world, from which he will eaſily diſcover that vindictive juſtice, as well as goodneſs, is an inſeparable attribute of the Deity. Now that part of the divine government that lies open to our knowledge, certainly contains as many proofs of the divine juſtice and ſeverity againſt ſin, as it does of the goodneſs and benignity of the divine nature. And we have reaſon to ſuppoſe that that part of the divine government that lies out of the reach of our knowledge, that is, a future ſtate, muſt neceſſarily be of the ſame kind, and even more perfect in it's kind, than that part to which we are witneſſes. For, though we may obſerve that vice is not uniformly, adequately or proportionally puniſhed in this life, yet there are ſo many undoubted proofs of the divine hatred to it, and vengeance againſt it, both in the events of Providence, and in the torments that wicked men, though Infidels, feel from their own conſcience, that we muſt conclude that it is hateful to the Diety, and that, though he does not ſee it proper and neceſſary to puniſh it in this life, we may preſume, from what we ſee of his juſtice, that he is determined to puniſh it in a future ſtate, as the preſent ſcene is too ſhort and too narrow for a full diſplay of the divine attributes. It is almoſt a profanation to mention the holy ſcriptures to people who are tainted with ſuch wild notions, as they are incapable of that reverence which is due to divine truth, and only regard their own licentious imaginations. But Biſhop Butler's Analogy of natural and revealed Religion, Dr. Young's Night Thoughts, the Centaur not fabulous, Preſident Forbes's obſervations on Incredulity, Mr. Halyburton's Account of Deiſm, Dr. Gregory's Eſſay on the Difference betwixt Man and the other Animals, Mr. de la Bruyere's Characters, to thoſe who can read French, Mr. Paſcal's Thoughts on Religion, which are to be found in Engliſh, and ſuch books as treat the argument in a plain, convincing and popular manner, are proper to be recommended to any perſons who have been ſo ſilly and unfortunate as to liſten to the ſenſeleſs jargon of the Univerſaliſts, who would make new Gods, and overturn the nature of things. If they retain any part of the exerciſe of their reaſon, which indeed is ſeldom the caſe with thoſe who are entangled in theſe opinions, they would eaſily be brought to ſee the groſs abſurdity of them. But when a man's conſcience, or moral feeling, is hardened and ſtupified by the practice of vice, it is the eaſieſt thing in the world to inſinuate the groſſeſt abſurdities into his underſtanding, provided that thoſe abſurdities tend to give him eaſe in the practice of vice, which is remarkably the caſe with the Doctrine of Univerſal Salvation. The ſame wild opinions are juſt now prevalent in ſundry parts of Germany, as I learn from ſundry new publications of that ſort, which are ſent me by my worthy friend ———; but the groſſeſt heretics there obſerve a certain modeſty, and have a degree of reſerve in publiſhing their opinions, which is not neceſſary among wild men, who have broke through all reſtraint, and know no difference betwixt good and evil, truth or falſehood. But the heat of the imagination of the Univerſaliſts, and that enthuſiaſm which they have for their opinions, does not permit them to ſee that all their arguments are as directly againſt the common ſenſe and experience of mankind every moment, as they are contrary to ſcripture and ſound reaſon; for, if it were true that God is that being which their intoxicated imaginations deſcribe him to be, there would be as little natural evil in this world, as they fooliſhly imagine will be in the next: And a ſore finger, a ſcratch in the face, a broken limb, or a fever, is as contrary to their notions, as the lake that burns with fire and brimſtone; as, if God were the being which they deſcribe him to be, he could no more permit the leaſt than the laſt of theſe. Now if we were not uſed to ſee every ſpecies of madneſs in human nature, we might be ſurpriſed that an Univerſaliſt, when he feels his head ſore after drinking, or contracts a certain malady in the courſe of his debaucheries, or when he gets a broken head, or a ſhot through his lungs in a quarrel, when he loſes his money at cards, or gets his pocket picked in good company—as theſe are rather diſagreeable accidents, that might diſorder the muſcles a little, and oblige even an Univerſaliſt to make wry faces—we might be ſurpriſed, I ſay, that he is not at a loſs to think how the good God, or rather the devil whom he loves, ſhould permit his good and faithful ſervants to be expoſed to ſo diſagreeable accidents, when they are only following their conſciences, and endangering their lives in propagating the opinion that all will be well at laſt. So that, if an Univerſaliſt were not as ſtupid and ſenſeleſs, as he is proud and bigotted, his faith would be ſtaggered by ſuch accidents; but the thickneſs of their ſculls prevents them from diſcerning any inconſiſtency in it. Now if they ſhould happen to be only half-drunk, and ſhould alledge that all the evils of the world are only medicinal, and contribute, either directly or indirectly, to the good of the whole, this would be taking for granted the very thing which is in queſtion, or their conſcience might be enlightened in a moment by breaking their head, as it is ſcarcely poſſible that they would be convinced that this tended to the good of the whole, or if they were not convinced, the ſtroke might be repeated, till a ſufficient aperture was made in their ſcull for the admiſſion of the argument. Now I do not mention this as the beſt mode of reaſoning in the world, nor the method that I would wiſh you to uſe with your mad neighbours, but merely as a mode of reaſoning which an Univerſaliſt could not poſſibly complain of, if it were uſed with reſpect to himſelf, without entirely renouncing his principles; becauſe if there is no harm in breaking a man's head, it certainly ought not to be reſented, and if there is any harm in it, then there muſt be ſome evil in the world; which an Univerſaliſt cannot admit, in a conſiſtency with his principles. If they wiſh to ſay any thing conſiſtent, they ought to adopt the doctrine of two principles, a good and a bad one, which would ſerve much better to account for the evil that is in the world, than their notion, which is contradicted by the experience of every moment. Monſ. Bayle, in the laſt century, endeavoured to reconcile mankind to this principle, and, what ought to recommend it to the inhabitants of your State, it is the general doctrine of moſt of the Negro nations in Africa, as well as that of the ancient Magians, the Manicheans in the third century, and likewiſe of the ancient Greeks and Romans, who worſhipped malevolent as well as benevolent beings. I have juſt now before me a tranſlation into the low Dutch, of ſome of the traditionary ſongs of the inhabitants of Madagaſcar, in the Amſterdam Review for Auguſt, 1789, which I think you ſhould recommend for a new confeſſion of faith to your Univerſaliſts. 'Zanhar and Niang made the world together. O Zanhar, we do not addreſs our prayers to you: Wherefore ſhould men pray to a good God? But we would wiſh to appeaſe the anger of Niang: O Niang thou malevolent and furious God, do not cauſe the thunder to roll over our heads: Do not command the ſea to overflow the ſhore: Do not burn up our rice with drought while it is in the bloom, and do not open the wombs of our wives on unlucky days, and do not force the mother to drown in theſe the hope of her old age. O Niang do not deſtroy all the benefits of Zanhar. Thou ruleſt over the wicked. The number of them is great, but torment not the good." You ſee that this will ſave your neighbours the trouble of compoſing a liturgy, as well as it will ſerve them for a confeſſion of faith, far better than that which they have at preſent; and if they think that it is not faſhionable enough, becauſe it is compoſed by Negroes, you might tell them ſundr Engliſh Deiſts, in very genteel life, have ſaid, that they would not offend God by praying to him, and have been as good as their word. The loſs for your neighbours is, that if they embrace the doctrine of two firſt principles, although it muſt give them great pleaſure, by releaſing them from all obligation to worſhip God, yet it lays them under a neceſſity of worſhipping the Devil, which, however well they love him, they would not chooſe to be much troubled with, unleſs he chooſes to accept of imitation alone, which would not be grievous to them. Upon the whole, we ought not to be ſurpriſed that people of little knowledge, who never ſtudied their bibles, nor their hearts, nor the book of nature and providence, ſhould eaſily ſwallow the groſſeſt nonſenſe when it tends to encourage them in a vicious life. As they know of no reaſon for their former ſuperficial profeſſion of faith, it hangs ſo looſely about them that it is blown away with every wind of doctrine that comes in their way, and as their little reading is all on one ſide, viz. in favour of Infidelity, they cannot be benefited by the reaſon of other men, againſt whom they conceive violent prejudices from the writings and converſations of Infidels. They talk with contempt of bigotry and enthuſiaſm, but there are not greater enthuſiaſts in the world than the Infidels of this country, and their bigotry is beyond any thing in hiſtory. I have ſeen many men here, who were ſo mad with pride and notions of liberty of conſcience, that they could not be ſaid to believe any thing at all, having loſt all ſenſe of diſtinction betwixt truth and falſehood, having tried to accommodate their minds to all the abſurdities that they had ever heard of, by turns. But I ſuſpect for the moſt part that many, who profeſs Infidelity, or looſe opinions, have no ſort of conviction of what they profeſs, and only give themſelves airs by adopting and repeating the opinions of others whom they think wiſe men. There are few books known or read in this country except the writings of Infidels, and multitudes become Infidels by tradition, without any reading of any kind. Theſe men will quote you the names of Infidel writers which they have heard in converſation, whom they call great Philoſophers, though they never read a word of their works. The worſt of the matter is, that they have overturned the principles, and turned the heads, of many who profeſs to be Chriſtians. I hope that there are a few men among us who are yet untainted with faſhionable Infidelity and indifference, and who are praying to God to have mercy on the preſent ſenſeleſs generation. Origen, in the third century, deviſed the doctrine of Univerſal Salvation, but he had no diſciples. The late Mr. William Law fell into it in his dotage, as appears by his letters. No decent perſon ever held it; but ———, an hypocritical, ſalcally Clergyman, in ———, adopted it to give himſelf a name among men, while he outwardly profeſſed another ſyſtem; and his admirers have not been aſhamed to mention it, for his honour, that he concealed his principles thirty years, and preached the contrary; that is, that he was a conſummate ſcoundrel. No wonder that he ſhould be followed by the whole tribe. This ſect may ſoon make an end of itſelf, by the liberties that it's profeſſors will take with one another. I hear Mr. Edwards has publiſhed a treatiſe againſt it.

"I am, with eſteem, &c. &c."

War Department, September 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

☞ Wanted, upon hire, either by the Month or Year, a Negro Woman, to cook for a ſmall family.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

By Mr. M'Grath's Company of Comedians.

☞ Abſolutely the laſt Night.

On FRIDAY EVENING, *Sept. 24, will be preſented, (By particular Deſire)*
A COMEDY, called

THE FATHER;
OR,
AMERICAN SHANDYISM.

(The Second American Production ever performed here.)

With the original PROLOGUE, by Mr. M'GRATH.

Colonel Duncan,	Mr. *M'Grath*;
Doctor Quieſcent,	Mr. *Fitz Gerald*;
Mr. Racket,	Mr. *Balentine*;
Ranter,	Mr. *Lewis*;
Cartridge	Mr. *Solomon*;
Jacob,	Mr. *Brown*;
Lieutent Campley,	Mr. *Smith*;
And Captain Haller,	Mr. *Fitz Gerald.*
Mrs. Grenade,	Mrs. *Solomon*;
Miſs Felton,	Mrs. *Lewis*;
Suſannah,	Mrs. *Solomon*;
And Mrs. Racket,	Mrs. *M'Grath.*

Between the Play and Farce will be exhibited An Interlude, taken from the pantomimical Entertainment of

THE WITCHES.

Harlequin,	*By a Gentleman*;
Maccaroni,	Mr. *Brown*;
Pantaloon,	Mr. *Balentine*;
Barber,	Mr. *Solomon*;
And Clown,	Mr. *Lewis.*
Columbine,	Mrs. *Lewis.*

Singing by Mrs. *Lewis.*

To which will be added a Farce *(written by David Garrick, Eſq.)* called

MISS IN HER TEENS;
OR,
THE MEDLEY OF LOVERS.

Puff,	Mr. *M'Grath*;
Captain Loveit,	Mr. *Solomon*;
Jaſper,	Mr. *Balentine*;
Captain Flaſh,	Mr. *Lewis*;
And Fribble,	Mrs. *Lewis.*
Tag,	Mrs. *M'Grath*;
And Miſs Biddy Bellair,	Mrs. *Solomon.*

☞ The Company preſent their moſt grateful Acknowledgments to their generous Patrons of Alexandria, George-Town and their Vicinities, and reſpectfully inform them that they open the Theatre in Dumfries on Tueſday Evening, the 28th Inſt.

†4† The Door to be opened at Six, and the Curtain to riſe at Seven o'Clock preciſely.

*** Tickets to be had at the *Printing-Office*, at the *Theatre*, and at Mr. *Ward's* Tavern.

Floreat Reſpublica.

Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1790.

Purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the ſale of the eſtate of *John Semple*, deceaſed, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colcheſter, on the firſt Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colcheſter, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertiſed for ſale in Sept. 1788: the ſale of this part was delayed for want of a ſurvey. The purchaſer, or purchaſers, of the above land to give bond, with approved ſecurity, to pay the purchaſe-money in one, two, three and four years, with intereſt from the day of ſale until paid.

We agree to advertiſe and make ſale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commiſſioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN, } Commiſſioners.
LEVEN POWELL,

N. B. If the day appointed for the ſale ſhould be wet, the ſale will be held on the next fair day.

Sept. 20, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,
In Berkeley County,

EIGHTEEN Hundred Acres of LAND, on Shenandoah River, between the Rocks and Capt. Wormeley's, at Cool-Spring.—It is well calculated either for Tobacco, Hemp, Graſs or Wheat. A long credit, the purchaſer or purchaſers giving good ſecurity, will be given, and the land may be laid off in lots of two, three or five hundred acres, as may ſuit the ſeveral purchaſers.

Mr. James Wormeley is empowered by me to ſell part or the whole, and any bargain he concludes ſhall be ratified by me.

RALPH WORMELEY.

The Rocks, Sept. 18, 1790.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, That a Petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly for the eſtabliſhment of a Town and Warehouſes, for the Inſpection of Tobacco and Hemp, at the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in the County of Loudoun.

HENRY LEE.

Stratford, Sept. 22, 1790.

☞ The Members of the Alexandria Society for the Promotion of Uſeful Knowledge, are earneſtly requeſted to attend the Meeting which will be on TO MORROW Evening, at the *Old School-Houſe*—there being ſeveral matters to be arranged preparatory to the firſt annual Oration.

ELISHA C. DICK, *Sec'ry.*

Sept. 23, 1790.

FRENCH and DANCING SCHOOLS.

MR. CURLEY informs the Public that he continues to teach *French*, at his houſe, in Fairfax Street. He flatters himſelf with giving full ſatisfaction to all who are pleaſed to employ him as a Teacher.

Ladies and Gentlemen may be waited on, and taught either *French* or *Dancing*, at their own apartments, at ſelect hours of the day, with care and aſſiduity.

The advertiſer has ſufficiently evinced to his ſcholars that his ambition is to remove all difficulties, to enſure to his pupils the ſpeaking of French, in making ſtudy as pleaſing and as eaſy as poſſible; and perſons who have already begun to learn, and want either more theory to perfect themſelves, or practice to acquire a true pronunciation, will find their purpoſes anſwered.

During the enſuing ſeaſons the ſchools will be kept at the following times, viz.—The French School every Monday and Thurſday Nights, and every Saturday Morning—and the Dancing-School every Wedneſday and Friday Night.

He purpoſes alſo to give private leſſons at his houſe, on divers Minuets, Cotillions, &c. &c. in the daytime, by which, in a ſhort time, perſons may be enabled to dance, with propriety, Set-Dances at the Aſſemblies.

Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1790.

N. B. Mr. CURLEY informs the ſubſcribers to the Book of Dances, that the firſt practical Night will be *To-Morrow Evening*, at his Ball-Room, where the Books will be ready for delivery.

☞ THE *Virginia Jockey-Club Races* will commence at the Bowling-Green on the ſecond Tueſday in October next, and will continue three days.—Good ſport may be expected, as a conſiderable number of the beſt courſers in the ſtate are preparing for them. JOHN HOOMES, S. C.

☞ Accommodations are conſiderably increaſed ſince the laſt Races, particularly for the Ladies.—A commodious Houſe, lately built, will be ſet apart to entertain (only) Ladies and Gentlemen with thier families, where the Ladies may attend the Balls without going out. Such as wiſh to lodge in this houſe, had better engage their rooms previous to the Races. GIDEON BOSHIER.

Sept. 20, 1790.

ON Saturday the 14th of Auguſt was committed to the gaol of Leeſburg, *an Iriſhman*, by name *James Ryly*, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and has ſhort hair. He appears to have a ſcald head, and ſays his trade is a cooper, and that he has worked with Mr. *M'Daniel*, in Alexandria. He aſſerts that he is a freeman, and came into the country free; but as there are ſtrong ſuſpicions of his being a runaway, any perſon who is acquainted with the ſaid *Ryly*, would be thanked for any information given to

GEORGE HAMMAT, Gaoler.

Loudoun County, Sept. 17, 1790.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Upper-Marlborough, in Prince George's county, Maryland, on Saturday the 18th inſtant, *a Mulatto Man-ſlave*, named *JACOB*, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, ſharp face, low forehead, down-look, large cheek-bones, and ſpeaks quick when ſpoken to; he has a ſhort quick ſtep in his walk, and has a ſcar on his left knee and leg; is a very artful fellow, ſays he was born on Herring-Bay, and once the property of *Samuel Chew*, Eſq. He was purchaſed about 12 months ago from Col. *Pigman*, of Montgomery County. It is probable he will make for that place or Herring-Bay. He is a carpenter and cooper by trade. He had on when he went away common Negroe cloathing, but may have got others.—Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive, if taken 20 miles from home, Forty Shillings; if 40 miles, Four Pounds; if out of the State, Six Pounds current money, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home.

WILLIAM BOWIE, III.

Sept. 21, 1790.

RAN AWAY from the Suſcriber a *Negro fellow*, called TOM, the property of the late Mrs. Dade, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a ringworm on his forehead. Whoever takes him up, and delivers him to his maſter, ſhall have a SHARPSHIN reward, over and above the reward allowed by the Act of Aſſembly for runaway Negroes.

LEWIS D. HESHUYSEN.

Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1790.

LONDON, July 1.

THE preſs-gangs have been more generally oppoſed than was ever the caſe before.—On Wedneſday night, as one of them was forcing a man along on the ſide of Weſtminſter-Bridge, he drew a knife and cut one that held him directly acroſs the arm, and, almoſt in the ſame moment, ſtabbed him on the other ſide in the belly. He was, notwithſtanding, prevented from making his eſcape, yet appeared perfectly ſatisfied that he was revenged of thoſe who had been moſt active in depriving him of his liberty.

CROSS READINGS.

The following whimſical lines are extracted from a paper of laſt week. They were produced by an accidental juxta-poſition of two advertiſements of a very different nature; the one being the bill of Handell's feſtival, and the other the ſhop-bill of a noted Oilman

Every day will I give thanks—To the curious in fiſh ſauce and gravies.

Gird on thy ſword, Saul—For bread and butter and making *Sandwiches*.

O come let us worſhip—Pickled tripe for the uſe of the navy.

Zadock the prieſt—To the curious in hams.

Farewell ye limped ſprings and floods—beſt American ſpruce beer.

My heart is inditing—burgundy, muſtard, and harricot beans.

How excellent is thy name—fine new ſturgeon.

Sion now her head ſhall raiſe—for ſtewing all kinds of carp, tench, eels, &c.

The Old Bailey preſented a ſecene yeſterday, which we hope, for the honour of human nature, will never be repeated. It was a *Father* proſecuting *his Son*, for robbing him.

The father, in his evidence, ſaid, he was in very poor circumſtances, and that, having been frequently pillaged by his ſon, he was under the neceſſity, for his own protection, of taking this ſtep.

The facts being clearly proved, the priſoner was found *Guilty*. As he was not indicted capitally, his ſentence will be tranſportation.

A cauſe was, on Wedneſday, tried before Mr. Juſtice Buller, which very much excited the compaſſion of the court for the hardſhips of the inferior clergy. The action was brought by an indigent curate againſt a rector of *two churches* in Eſſex, to recover a ſum of 14l. ten pounds of which was for a quarter's ſalary as curate, and the remainder for money expended in wine, gin, &c. for the accommodation of the defendant when he viſited his churches.

The circumſtances which appeared in evidence were theſe. The plaintiff was curate to the defendant, at the ſalary of 40l. per annum, and did the duty of two churches. He had a wife and five or ſix children to maintain. The defendant's living amounted to 700l. per annum; but he never performed any of the duty, only coming down ſometimes to *look at* the churches, for he reſided in London, and lived in eaſe and affluence. When he occaſionally came down, the defendant hired a ſervant to wait upon him, and ſent, by his orders, for wine and gin, for his uſe. The plaintiff had, ſometime previous to the commencement of the action, been compelled, by his neceſſitous condition, to apply to the defendant for his quarter's ſalary, but the latter refuſed payment, becauſe it was not then quite due.

The learned judge recommended it to the jury to give the plaintiff the full they conceived he deſerved for the liquors, and accommodations provided for his rector; and in eſtimating this, they would conſider how much a *fat parſon*, as he was ſtated to be, might drink during the days he was upon his living—Verdict for the plaintiff for 16l.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 10.

"Such is the ſimilarity between the perſons of the ſubjects of the United States, and the people of England, that it is to be feared many of your countrymen of the mariner claſs, trading this way, will ſuffer, and indeed are at this moment ſuffering the temporary pangs of impriſonment on board ſome of our ſhips of war, for want of ſome diſcriminating national badge or character. Our own ſailors are ſo ſhy and ſcarce, that you need not wonder if you ſhould hear of many of your American crews being ſeized and put on board men of war under pretext of their being Engliſhmen in your ſervice. However, there are a number of perſons here, friends to the Americans and their revolution, who are determined to hand you authentic information of every infringement of this kind upon the rights of nations, in order that your government may take proper meaſures to prevent ſimilar inſults in future."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.

Extract of a letter from Newark, New-Jerſey, September 11.

"The preſent year is one of the moſt proſperous to cider-making in the remembrance of any man living, and yet I foreſee the people of this State will export a vaſt quantity of poor ſtuff under that name merely for want of a little care. The apples after being thrown in a heap ſhould always be covered from the weather. The later the cider is made the better, as the juices are then more perfectly ripened, and leſs danger is to be feared from fermentation. Nothing does more harm to cider than a mixture of rotten apples with the ſound. The apples ought to be ground ſo cloſe as to break the ſeeds, which gives the liquor an agreeable bitter. The pumice, alſo, ſhould be preſſed through hair bags, and the juice ſtrained through two ſieves, the uppermoſt of hair, the lowermoſt of muſlin. After this the cider ſhould be put into open caſks, when great attention is neceſſary to diſcover the exact time in which the pumice, ſtill remaining in the juice, riſes on the top, which happens from the third to the tenth day, according as the weather is more or leſs warm. This body does not remain upon the top more than two hours; conſequently, care ſhould be taken to draw off the cider before it ſinks, which may be done by means of a plug. When drawn off, the cider is put into caſks. Particular attention is again required to prevent the fermentation, when the leaſt inclination towards it is diſcovered. This may be done by means of a ſmall quantity of cider ſpirits, about one gallon to the hogſhead. In March the cider ſhould be again drawn off, when all riſk of fermentation ceaſes. Then it ſhould be put into good ſweet caſks, and in three years from that time is fit for bottling. Old

wine caſks are to be preferred; thoſe which contained rum are ruinous to cider. Large earthen jars might be made, with or without glazing, which would be preferable to any wooden veſſels whatever. This is the Engliſh method of making cider, and when compared with the haſty proceſs uſual in America, no wonder their cider ſo infinitely excels ours."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, Aug. 30.

"A Negro has lately made his eſcape from the Indian country, whither he was carried priſoner upwards of twenty years ago. He relates that his whole employment, during his captivity, was to take care of a ſmall corn-field, belonging to an Indian planter, from whom he always had received good uſage, except upon two occaſions, on one of which, his maſter being drunk, he threw upon the ſlave a ſmall kettle of boiling water, the effects of which are ſtill plainly viſible. The other was ſtriking out all the Negro's upper front teeth, with the handle of a hoe, for diſputing too obſtinately with the Indian about ſome agricultural matters. The former owner of this Negro cannot now be diſcovered, and probably is not in the State. He is, however, taken up and put in gaol, there to remain, either till the owner comes for him, or he is ſold out for his fees. Such is the preſent ſtate of juſtice in the world! A poor man makes his eſcape from thoſe whom we call ſavages, (as in this inſtance) only to fall into the hands of white ſavages, who will treat him with ſtill more deliberate cruelty!"

ALEXANDRIA, September 23

Extract of a letter from Whitehaven, to a gentleman in this Town, dated July 24, 1790.

"We are yet in the ſame ſtate of uncertainty with reſpect to war. Great preparations are continuing to be made on both ſides.

"The Brothers, Magruder, is arrived off Dover."

The Grove, Capt. Barns, ſailed the 14th of July from Whitehaven, for this port, with a cargo of fall goods for the houſe of Meſſrs. Robinſon, Sanderſon, and Co.

The Honourable James Madiſon, jun. John Page, Alexander White, and Joſiah Parker, Eſq'rs, are re-elected Delegates to Congreſs from their reſpective diſtricts.

CHEESE EMETIC!

A few days ago a cargo of cheeſe arrived here from Rhode Iſland. Mr. Joſiah Watſon, of this Town, having purchaſed one, of which (it being very pleaſant to the taſte) his family having generally eat, a ſcene of diſtreſs was exhibited eaſier to be conceived than deſcribed. In a ſhort time they were all ſeized with a deadly ſickneſs, ſo as to leave no doubt that the cheeſe contained ſome poiſonous quality. The houſe was now become a hoſpital.—Of twenty odd not one eſcaped the general ſymptoms. Several of the children appeared to be labouring in the agonies of death. What muſt have been the ſenſations of the Parents at this time, none *but a Parent* can conceive. By the timely aid of the Phyſician, and the application of powerful remedies, the ſymptoms abated, and health was re-eſtabliſhed in the family; not, however, without leaving many of them in a ſtate of great languor and debility.

It behooves the owners of dairies in Rhode-Iſland to account for this deleterious property of their cheeſe; and to omit, in future, the *unmerchantable* ingredient, whatever it may be—otherwiſe, it is preſumed that article of their manufacture will henceforth meet with but a dull ſale at this market. It would be uncandid, however, not to acknowledge that, tho' ſeveral of the cheeſes have been tried, the above is the only one found to be unwholeſome.

Late Accounts from Europe, by laſt Night's Mail.

The brig Betſy, Capt. Meſnard, arrived at New-York from London and Portſmouth in 49 days.

Capt. Meſnard left the Britiſh channel on the 29th of July, at which time the grand fleet was ſtill in port; preſſing and armaments were continued; but we cannot learn that the rumours of *peace* had yet reached ſo far.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Ship Nancy, Dod,	St. Kitts.
Sloop Betſy, Jackſon,	Rhode-Iſland.

SAILED.

Sloop Betſy, Fell,	Barbados.

From the MARYLAND HERALD.

THE ſtage, conſidered as a great engine of manners, is a ſubject worthy every good citizen's ſerious attention.—The impreſſions received at the theatre are often laſting—for, if the drama be well conducted and deceptive, the ſcenery good, and the muſic appropriate, there will be a very powerful ſympathy created between the performers and the audience—there is, therefore, a ſound reaſon for ſo faſhioning the American drama as to make it the vehicle of that ſpecies of ſympathy, and that only, to which the national character ought to be gradually led and confirmed. I was a few nights ſince led to theſe reflections at the theatre in Baltimore, where Theodoſius, or the Force of Love, was performed. Of the performers we will be ſilent—they had no room for acting.—That figurative and bombaſtic play, leaving all nature behind, the buſineſs of the ſtage moſt natural was, ranting—This tragedy, it ſtruck me, did not ſuit an American audience.—Perhaps as tragedy in general, from Sophocles to Shakeſpeare, has been devoted to the ſorrows of ſovereigns, and the mouthing of elevated littleneſs—the Americans will be but little intereſted at the ſight of kings and emperors on the ſtage—In monarchies the ſubject feels for the diſtreſs of a crowned head in a play.—In Venice perhaps the moſt moving picture from the ſtage would prove a ſenator ſtruggling with adverſity—for the people will feel in proportion as they are connected with the ſuffering agent—and their national honour is blended with ariſtocratical grandeur—But in Baltimore, where the ſpirit of freedom invigorates the taſte, and where, in common with the reſt of America, an averſion is felt for royal gentlemen—it would be in vain that a Theodoſius condeſcended to feel like other men—nay, even were *ſome of our ſenators* themſelves brought upon the ſtage, with the appendant ſatellites of *our repreſentation* with them, all buſtling through the deep diſtreſſes of political danger, and ſurrounded by the moſt alarming temptations, I much doubt whether they would draw one tear, or heave one ſigh.

During ſeveral paſſages of the repreſentation, which the author intended as very intereſting poſitions for Theodoſius and Varannes, I could obſerve ſome true whig-faces in the pit that were convulſed with ludicrous emotions—and one man, of a hearty open countenance, looked as if he could have kicked prince Varannes for ſuffering ſo fine a girl as Athenais to ſlip through his fingers, merely becauſe he was a *prince* forſooth, and would not ſoil the purple by taking a wife not rocked in a royal cradle. No play ſhould be repreſented ſurely whoſe hero owns no merit in the eyes of the audience—Theodoſius had, I am convinced, no credit given him for the taking of Athenais—"a poor philoſopher's daughter"—to the throne.—Such an act would redound to a Prince's honour in a monarchy, but in a democracy, before we can give him any credit, we are obliged to aſſume an artificial eſtimate of merit independent of perſonal charms or character—This we ſhould avoid.

Let me recommend to the players in America ſuch tragedies as moſt popular, if tragedies muſt be played—as draw *patriotic characters* into notice.—Such as Cato was—as WASHINGTON *is*:—Characters which aſſociate readily with our ideas of worth, and whoſe injuries or misfortunes would immediately make a tragedy popular by an inſtantaneous ſmypathy.

ADDRESS of the Hebrew Congregation in Newport, Rhode-Iſland.

To the Preſident of the United States of America.

SIR,

PERMIT the children of the ſtock of Abraham, to approach you, with the moſt cordial affection and eſteem for your perſon and merit, and to join with our fellow-citizens in welcoming you to Newport.

With pleaſure we reflect on thoſe days—thoſe days of difficulty and danger, when the God of Iſrael, who delivered David from the peril of the ſword, ſhielded your head in the day of battle: and we rejoice to think, that the ſame ſpirit who reſted in the boſom of the greatly-beloved Daniel, enabling him to preſide over the provinces of the Babyloniſh empire, reſts, and ever will reſt, upon you, enabling you to diſcharge the arduous duties of CHIEF MAGISTRATE in theſe States.

"Deprived as we heretofore have been of the invaluable rights of free citizens, we now (with a deep ſenſe of gratitude to the almighty diſpoſer of all events) behold a government erected by the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE—a government which to bigotry gives no ſanction—to perſecution no aſſiſtance; but generouſly affording to ALL liberty of conſcience, and immunities of citizenſhip; deeming every one, of whatever nation, tongue or language, equal parts of the great governmental machine. This ſo ample, and extenſive federal union, whoſe baſe is philanthropy, mutual confidence, and public virtue, we cannot but acknowledge to be the work of the great God, who ruleth in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth, doing whatſoever ſeemeth to him good.

For all the bleſſings of civil and religious liberty, which we enjoy under an equal and benign adminiſtration, we deſire to ſend up our thanks to the ancient of days, the great preſerver of men, beſeeching him that the Angel who conducted our forefathers through the wilderneſs into the promiſed land, may graciouſly conduct you through all the difficulties and dangers of this mortal life—And when, like Joſhua, full of days and full of honours, you are gathered to your fathers, may you be admitted into the heavenly paradiſe, to partake of the water of life, and the tree of immortality!

Done and Signed by order of the Hebrew Congregation, in Newport, (Rhode-Iſland).

[Signed] MOSES SEIXAS, Warden.

Newport, Auguſt 17, 1790

To the Hebrew Congregation, in Newport, Rhode-Iſland.

Gentlemen,

WHILE I receive with much ſatisfaction your Addreſs, replete with expreſſions of affection and eſteem, I rejoice in the opportunity of aſſuring you that I ſhall always retain a grateful rememorance of the cordial welcome I experienced in my viſit to Newport, from all claſſes of citizens. The reflection on the days of difficulty and danger which are paſt, is rendered the more ſweet from a conſciouſneſs that they are ſucceeded by days of uncommon proſperity and ſecurity.

If we have wiſdom to make the beſt uſe of the advantages with which we are now favoured, we cannot fail, under the juſt adminiſtration of a good government, to become a great and a happy people.

The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themſelves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy: A policy worthy of imitation—All poſſeſs a like liberty of conſcience, and immunities of citizenſhip. It is now no more that toleration is ſpoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one claſs of people that another enjoyed the exerciſe of their inherent natural rights. For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no ſanction, to perſecution no aſſiſtance, requires only that they who live under it's protection, ſhould demean themſelves as good citizens in giving it on all occaſions their effectual ſupport.

It would be inconſiſtent with the frankneſs of my character not to avow that I am pleaſed with your favourable opinion of my adminiſtration, and fervent wiſhes for my felicity. May the children of the ſtock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants—while every one ſhall ſit in ſafety under his own vine and figtree, and there ſhall be none to make him afraid!

May the father of all Mercies ſcatter light, and not darkneſs, in our paths, and make us all in our ſeveral vocations uſeful here, and in his own due time and way everlaſtingly happy!

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

THOUGHTS *on* CALUMNY.

CALUMNY may be defined, a falſe, injurious detraction from the character of any perſon, either in ſpeech or writing. The moſt abandoned and ſordid minds have the leaſt abhorrence of calumny. He who is but moderately wicked durſt not venture upon it. He who has but a ſpark of ingenuity in his temper diſdains it. One aſked a Spartan, whether his ſword was ſharp—He anſwered, "Sharper than calumny."

The calumniator is a general miſanthrophiſt. He ſpares no age, order, nor ſex. He is a general calamity, and wants power, not will, to be the Phaeton of the world. He wiſhes the deſtruction of the human race, but the beſt and moſt uſeful men are his principal objects; for he who aims at the overthrow of a building, will bend his ſtrength againſt the pillars.

The calumniator cannot bear to ſee individuals happy; and, if he knows two of kindred ſouls, he is reſtleſs until, by ſecret arts and inſinuations, he breaks the ſacred bands, and ſeparates Lœlius from Scipio, Pylades from Oreſtes.

Calumny is one of thoſe evils which, for reaſons infinitely wiſe, God has permitted in every age of the world; and the greateſt, the wiſeſt, the beſt of men, have ſuffered by calumny.

Moſes, though meek to a proverb, was calumniated by his own brother and ſiſter.

Socrates loſt his life by calumny.

Calumny baniſhed Rutilius from old Rome, and calumny depoſed Lord Somers, the beſt Chancellor that had ever been in England. Indeed, a volume might be filled with the liſt of amiable characters which have been wounded by calumny.

If calumny may ſometimes loſe it's force by being neglected, the calumniator generally diſcovers his malicious, wicked intention by innuendos and words which need an interpreter. Avoid, therefore, applying the calumny to yourſelf, although you are ſure it was deſigned for you.

Innocence oftentimes provokes envy, the parent of calumny: And the moſt perfect character is liable to wounds, the ſcars of which are never wholly effaced. Even innocence will not wholly free a tender mind from a ſenſe of calumny. Patience muſt accompany innocence; and that which is inevitable muſt be borne with tranquillity and fortitude.

From a late London Paper.

LAW REPORT.

HALE, *an Attorney, againſt* BALLARD.

THIS action was brought by the Plaintiff, to recover 9l. for work and labour done in his profeſſion, for the defendant. Mr. Ballard, as it appeared in evidence, was an illiterate man, and employed the Plaintiff to ſue a debtor for two guineas. Mr. Hale proceeded in this action in the Courts at Weſtminſter and got the two guineas, which he retained, in part payment of the coſts of that action; and he thought proper to bring the preſent action againſt Ballard, for 9l. the remaining part of the coſts, ſo that the Plaintiff charged the Defendant 11l. for recovering for him 2l. 2s.

The Counſel for the Defendant, juſtly reprobated this conduct in ſevere terms. He ſaid, he ſhould do in this caſe what painters ſometimes did when they cou.d not do juſtice to the ſubject, he ſhould draw a veil over the whole tranſaction. This Attorney, inſtead of proceeding in the Courts of Weſtminſter-Hall, ought to have adviſed Mr. Ballard to have reduced his demand ſo as to have brought it within the juriſdiction of the Court of Requeſts. If he had done this, it would have been attended only with a trifling expenſe.

Lord Kenyon expreſed a juſt indignation at the conduct of the Plaintiff, and the Jury found a verdict for the defendant. His Lordſhip hoped, that the Plaintiff and others in his ſituation would take care and be more circumſpect in their conduct for the future.

From a Maſſachuſetts Paper.

A COUNTRY Clergyman, a ſhort time ſince, was abruptly called upon by a ruſtick, who very earneſtly entreated him to accompany him immediately to chriſten a *few* new-born children. "A few! (replied the Clergyman) don't you know how many of them there are?"—Not rightly," ſays the fellow, ſcratching his head, "there were but three of them when I came out; but the Lord knows how many there are by this time!".

POET's CORNER.

The BIRCH.

THOUGH the oak be the Prince and the pride of the grove,
An emblem of pow'r and the fav'rite of Jove,
Though Phœbus with laurel his temples has bound,
And with chaplets of poplar Alcides be crown'd,
Though Pallas the olive has graced with her choice,
And old mother Cybel in pines may rejoice,
Though Bacchus delight in the ivy and vine,
And Venus her garlands with myrtle entwine;
Yet the Muſes declare, after diligent ſearch,
No tree can be found to compare to the *Birch*:
The Birch, they aver, is the true *Tree of Knowledge*,
Rever'd by each SCHOOL, and remembered at *College*.
Though Virgil's famed tree might produce as it's fruit,
A crop of vain dreams, and ſtrange whims for each ſhoot,
Yet the Birch on each bough, and the top of each ſwitch,
Bears the eſſence of grammar, and th' *eight parts of ſpeech*.
'Mongſt the leaves are conceal'd more than mem'ry can mention;
All *Caſes*, all *Genders*, all forms of *declenſion*.
Nine branches, when cropt by the hands of the Nine,
And duly arranged in a parallel line,
Ty'd up in *nine* folds of a myſtical ſtring,
Then ſoak'd for *nine* days in cold Helicon's ſpring,
A ſceptre compoſe for a Pedagogue's hand,
Like the faſces of Rome, a true badge of command.
The ſceptre, thus finiſh'd, like Moſes' rod,
From flints can draw tears, and give life to a clod.
Should darkneſs Egyptian, and ignorance ſpread
Their clouds o'er the mind, or envelop the head,
This rod, thrice apply'd, puts the darkneſs to flight,
Diſperſes the clouds, and reſtores us to light;
Like the *Virga Divina*, 'twill find out the vein
Where lurks the rich metal, the gold of the brain—
Should Genius a captive by Sloth be confin'd,
Or the witchcraft of pleaſure prevail o'er the mind,
This magical wand but apply, with a ſtroke
The ſpell is diſſolv'd, the enchantment is broke;
Like Hermes's rod theſe few ſwitches inſpire
Rhetorical thunder and poetry's fire;
And if Morpheus our temples in Lethe ſhould ſteep,
Theſe ſoon can untie all the fetters of ſleep.
There dwells ſtrong conviction, of Logick the glory,
When they're uſed with preciſion *a poſteriori*—
If nature be ſlow, 'tis the Birch muſt aſſiſt her,
For Science works upwards when giv'n as a clyſter.
I've known a ſhort lecture moſt ſtrongly prevail,
When duly apply'd to the head through the tail,
Like th' electrical ſhock in an inſtant 'tis ſpread,
And flies with a jirk from the tail to the head—
Promotes circulation, and thrills thro' each vein,
The faculties quickens and purges the brain;
By ſympathy thus and conſent of the parts,
We are taught *fundamentally* claſſicks and arts.
The Birch *a priori*, apply'd to the palm,
Will ſettle diſputes, or a paſſion becalm;
Whatever diſorders prevail in the blood,
The Birch can correct them, like Guyacum wood;
It ſweetens the juices, corrects our ill-humours;
Bad habits removes, and diſcuſſes foul tumours;
When apply'd to the hand, it can cure with a twitch,
Like the ſalve of old Molyneaux, uſed in the itch.
As the fam'd rod of Circe to brutes could change men,
So the twigs of the *Birch* can unbrute them again.
Prometheus's rod, which Mythologiſts ſay,
Drew fire from the ſun to give life to the clay,
Was a rod well apply'd his new men to inſpire
With a taſte for the arts, and their genius to fire.
This bundle of rods may ſuggeſt this reflection,
That the arts with each other maintain a connection.
Another good moral this bundle of ſwitches
Points out to our notice, and ſilently teaches;
For, as twigs well united can ſcarcely be broken,
Of peace and good neighbourhood theſe are a token.
Then, if ſuch are their virtues, we'll bow to the tree,
And Birch, like the Muſes, *immortal* ſhall be!

Extract from "An Act to provide more effectually for the Collection of the Duties impoſed by Law on Goods, Wares and Merchandiſe imported into the United States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Veſſels."

AND *be it further enacted*, That from and after the firſt day of October next, no goods, wares or merchandiſe ſhal be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, in any ſhip or veſſel belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitnt or inhabitants of the United States, unleſs the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have on board a manifeſt or manifeſts in writing, ſigned by ſuch maſter or other perſon, containing the name or names of the port or ports, place or places where the goods in ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts mentioned, ſhall have been reſpectively taken on board, and the port or ports, place or places within the United States for which the ſame are reſpectively conſigned or deſtined, and the name and built of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the true admeaſurement or tonnage thereof according to the regiſter of the ſame, together with the name of the maſter or other perſon having the command or charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the port or place to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel truly belongs, and a juſt and particular account of all the cargo ſo laden or taken on board, whether in packages or ſtowed looſe, together with the marks and numbers in words at length of the ſaid packages reſpectively, with a deſcription of each, as whether leaguer, pipe, butt, puncheon, hogſhead, barrel, caſe, bale, pack, truſs, cheſt, box, bundle, or other caſk or package, deſcribing the ſame by it's uſual name or denomination.

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares, or merchandiſe ſhall, after the ſaid firſt day of October next, be imported or brought into the United States, in any ſhip or veſſel whatever, belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, from any foreign port or place, without ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts in writing, or ſhall not be included and deſcribed therein, or ſhall not agree therewith; in every ſuch caſe the maſter or other perſon having the command or charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit a ſum of money equal to the value of ſuch goods, not included in ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts; *provided always*, That if it ſhall be made appear to the ſatisfaction of the collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, or the major part of them, where thoſe officers are eſtabliſhed at any port, or to the ſatisfaction of the collector alone, where either of the other of the ſaid offices is not eſtabliſhed, or to the ſatisfaction of the court in which a trial ſhall be had concerning ſuch forfeiture, on that part of the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel had been unſhipped, after it was taken on board, except ſuch as ſhall have been ſpecified and accounted for in the report of the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and that the manifeſt or manifeſts had been loſt or miſlaid, without fraud or colluſion, or that the ſame was or were defaced by accident, or incorrect by miſtake, in every ſuch caſe the forfeiture aforeſaid ſhall not be incurred.

And be it further enacted, That every maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, laden with goods as aforeſaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, ſhall on his arrival within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, or within any of the bays, harbors, ports, rivers, creeks, or inlets thereof, upon demand produce ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts in writing, which ſuch maſter or other perſon is herein before required to have on board his ſaid ſhip or veſſel, to ſuch officer or officers of the cuſtoms, as ſhall firſt come on board his ſaid ſhip or veſſel, for his or their inſpection, and ſhall deliver to ſuch officer or officers a true copy or copies thereof (which copy or copies ſhall be provided and ſubſcribed by the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the command or charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel); and that the officer or officers to whom the original manifeſt or manifeſts ſhall have been ſo produced, ſhall reſpectively certify upon the back thereof, that the ſame was or were produced, and the day and year on which the ſame was or were ſo produced, and that ſuch copy or copies as aforeſaid, was or were to him or them delivered, and ſhall likewiſe certify upon the back of ſuch copy or copies, the day and year on which the ſame was or were delivered, and ſhall forthwith tranſmit ſuch copy or copies to the reſpective collectors of the ſeveral diſtricts to which the goods by ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, ſhall appear reſpectively to be conſigned; and that the ſaid maſter or other perſon ſo having the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall in like manner produce to the officer or officers of the cuſtoms, who ſhall firſt come on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel upon her arrival within the limits of any diſtrict of the United States, in which the cargo or any part thereof is intended to be diſcharged or landed, for his or their inſpection, ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts as aforeſaid, and ſhall alſo deliver to him or them a true copy or copies thereof (ſuch copy or copies alſo to be provided and ſubſcribed by the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel) the production of which ſaid manifeſt or manifeſts, and the delivery of which ſaid copy or copies thereof ſhall alſo be certified by the ſaid officer or officers of the cuſtoms who ſhall ſo firſt come on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel upon her arrival within the limits of any ſuch diſtrict, upon the back of the ſaid original manifeſt or manifeſts, with the particular day and year when ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, was or were produced to ſuch officer or officers, and when he or they ſo received the ſaid copy or copies thereof; and ſuch officer or officers is and are hereby required forthwith to tranſmit or cauſe to be tranſmitted, the ſaid copy or copies of the ſaid manifeſt or manifeſts to the collector of that diſtrict, and the ſaid maſter or perſon having the charge or command of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, ſhall afterwards produce and deliver the ſaid orginal manifeſt or manifeſts to the ſaid collector. *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to require of ſuch maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, the delivery of more than one copy of each manifeſt to the officer or officers aforeſaid, who ſhall firſt come on board of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, within four leagues of the coaſt of the United States aforeſaid, and one other copy to ſuch officer or officers as ſhall firſt come on board, within the limits of any diſtrict for which the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel or ſome part thereof ſhall be conſigned or deſtined; or ſhall be conſtrued to require the delivery of any ſuch copy to any other officer; but it ſhall be ſufficient in reſpect to any ſuch other officer, to produce and ſhew to him the ſaid original manifeſt or manifeſts, and the certificate or certificates thereupon.

And be it further enacted, That if the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel laden as aforeſaid, and bound to any port or place in the United States, ſhall not upon his arrival within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, or within the limits of any diſtrict thereof, where the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel or any part thereof is intended to be diſcharged, produce ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts in writing, to the proper officer or officers, upon demand thereof, and alſo deliver ſuch copy or copies thereof as aforeſaid according to the directions of this act in each caſe, or ſhall not give an account of the deſtination of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, which he is hereby required to do, upon requeſt of ſuch officer or officers, or ſhall give a falſe account of the ſaid deſtination, in order to evade the production of the ſaid manifeſt or manifeſts; the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch refuſal, neglect or offence, a ſum not exceeding five hundred dollars—And if ſuch officer or officers firſt coming on board, in each caſe within the diſtance or limits aforeſaid, ſhall neglect or refuſe to certify on the back of ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, the production thereof and the delivery of ſuch copy or copies reſpectively, as are herein before directed to be delivered to ſuch officer or officers; every ſuch officer, ſo neglecting or refuſing, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if after the arrival of any ſhip or veſſel ſo laden with goods as aforeſaid, and bound to the United States, within the limits of any of the diſtricts of the United States, or within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, any part of the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be unladen for any purpoſe whatever, from out of ſuch ſhip or veſſel as aforeſaid, within the limits or diſtance aforeſaid, before ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall come to the proper place for the diſcharge of her cargo or ſome part thereof, and ſhall be there duly authorized by the proper officer or officers of the cuſtoms, to unlade the ſame, the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel and the mate or other perſon next in command, ſhall reſpectively forfeit and pay the ſum of one thouſand dollars: and the goods, wares and merchandize ſo unladen and unſhipped, ſhall be forfeited and loſt, except in the caſe of ſome unavoidable accident, neceſſity or diſtreſs of weather; of which unavoidable accident, neceſſity or diſtreſs, the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall give notice to, and together with two or more of the mariners on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall make proof upon oath before the collector or other chief officer of the cuſtoms of the diſtrict, within the limits of which ſuch accident, neceſſity or diſtreſs ſhall happen, or before the collector or other chief officer of the firſt diſtrict of the United States within the limits of which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall afterwards arrive, if the ſaid accident, neceſſity or diſtreſs, ſhall have happened not within the limits of any diſtrict, but within four leagues of the coaſt of the United States (which oath the ſaid collector or other chief officer is hereby authorized and required to adminiſter.)

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize ſo unladen from on board of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be put or received into any other ſhip, veſſel or boat, except in the caſe of ſuch accident, neceſſity or diſtreſs as aforeſaid, to be notified and proved as aforeſaid, the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of the ſhip, veſſel or boat into which the ſaid goods ſhall be ſo put and received, and every other perſon aiding and aſſiſting therein, ſhall forfeit treble the value of the ſaid goods; and the ſaid ſhip, boat or veſſel, ſhall alſo be forfeited and loſt.

And be it further enacted, That if any ſhip or veſſel which ſhall have arrived within the limits of any diſtrict of the United States from any foreign port or place, ſhall depart or attempt to depart from the ſame, unleſs to proceed on her way to ſome more interior diſtrict to which ſhe may be bound, before report or entry ſhall have been made by the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with the collector of ſome diſtrict of the United States, the ſaid maſter or other perſon having ſuch charge or command ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of four hundred dollars. And it ſhall be lawful for any collector, naval-officer, ſurveyor or commander of any of the cutters herein after mentioned, to arreſt and bring back, or cauſe to be arreſted and brought back, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, to ſuch port of the United States to which it may be moſt conveniently done. Provided, That if it ſhall be made to appear by the oath of the ſaid maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and of the perſon next in command, or other ſufficient proof to the ſatisfaction of the collector of the diſtrict within which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall afterwards come, or to the ſatisfaction of the court in which the proſecution for ſuch penalty may be had, that the ſaid departure, or attempt to depart, was occaſioned by diſtreſs of weather, purſuit or dureſs of enemies, or other neceſſity, the ſaid penalty ſhall not be incurred.

[*To be continued.*]

EPIGRAM,

On the DEPUTY BAILIFF *'s being knocked down at the Huſtings, in Covent-Garden, by an* HIBERNIAN BLUDGEONEER.

"PEACE! vote away!"—the Bailiff cries,
"Who do you poll for?"—"Who?"
PATT, with a bludgeon ſtroke, replies,
"My ſhoul—I *poll* for YOU."

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.

Supplement to the Virginia Gazette, &c.

(VOL. II.) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1790. (No. 61.)

Alexandria Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by an Act of Aſſembly, for raiſing the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied to the Purpoſe of paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		500		500
3		200	are	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
30		20		600
50		10		500
100		8		800
1150		5		5750
	Firſt Blank drawn			40
	Laſt Blank drawn			40
1350	*Prizes,*			10,830
2650	*Blanks—Sum to be raiſed,* / *Expenſes of drawing, &c.*			5170
4000	*Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are*			16,000

When it is conſidered that the Money, ariſing from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public Uſe, and that all Perſons viſiting or trading to the Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience and Advantage from it, the Truſtees are induced to hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from the Public—more eſpecially, as the Scheme holds forth conſiderable Inducements to Adventurers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize, ſeveral of the Prizes large, and no deduction to be made—The Truſtees are *Charles Simms, Charles Lee, Richard Conway, William Hunter,* jun. *George Gil-*, *Philip Marſteller, William Herbert, Robert T.*, *Jeſſe Jaylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter,* *Fitzgerald, Joſiah Watſon, Ludwell Lee, Buſh-* *Waſhington, William Hunter,* ſen. and *John Dun-*.

The drawing of the Lottery will poſitively commence on the third Monday in November next, being the Fairfax Quarter-Seſſion Court-Day; and the Truſtees are enjoined to make up their Accounts of the ſales of Tickets, and render the ſame to the Treaſurer previous to that day.—A Committee is likewiſe appointed to get in readineſs the neceſſary Apparatus for drawing, ſo that it may, without fail, commence on the ſaid third Monday in November next.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Truſtees, and at moſt of the principal Towns in Virginia and Maryland; and a diſcount allowed of 5 per cent. to thoſe who take 50 or more Tickets, they giving bond with approved ſecurity to pay the Money on or before the ſecond Monday in November next.

Alexandria, Sept. 2, 1790.

Robinſon, Sanderſon & Company

HAVE IMPORTED, per the Eſther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, in addition to their Aſſortment received per the Lancaſter, Capt Brown,

BRITANNIAS,
Iriſh Linens,
Sheetings,
Sail-Canvas, from No. 1 to 8,
Tammies & Durants,
Men's Faſhionable riding Hats,
Oſnaburg, coloured,
ſtitching and Nuns' Thread,
Wool & Cotton Cards,
Hardware aſſorted in ſmall Boxes,
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glaſs,
White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Yellow, Ground in Oil,
Oil in Jars,
F FF FFF Gunpowder
Gilt Trunks.

They have alſo for Sale,

LIVERPOOL, LISBON and IVICA SALT, which will be ſold low by the Quantity,
SHERRY per the Quarter-Caſk,
CLARET per the Caſe of 3 Dozen each,
PORK in Barrels, of an excellent Quality,
HERRINGS do.
TAR.

Alexandria, June 1, 1790.

Indian Corn for Sale.

ABOUT 2000 Buſhels, of very fine Quality; about 1600 Buſhels of which are now lying in the Warehouſe on Adam's Wharf.---For Terms apply to

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

Alexandria, Aug. 5, 1790.

☞ TAKEN UP, on the 4th inſt. in the Patowmack, againſt the mouth of Quantico creek, *a ſmall ſcow-built BOAT*, which appears new, with two ſmall broken oars.—The owner, by applying to CORNELIUS WELLS, in Colcheſter, proving property and paying charges, may have the Boat again.

Sept. 15, 1790.

Bladenſburg Races.

THE RACES at BLADENSBURG commence on Thurſday the 21ſt of October next, on which day will be run for, over a fine courſe near the Town, the Jockey-Club Purſe of *Fifty Guineas*, free only for Members of the Club; heats four miles each—and on Friday the 23d of Oct. will be run for, over the ſame ground, a Purſe of *Twenty-five Guineas*, free only for three and four years old, belonging to Members of the Club; four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, and three years old a feather; heats two miles each. The Horſes to ſtart each day preciſely at 12 o'clock.

Signed by Order,

BENJAMIN LOWNDES, *Sec'ry.*

Bladenſburg, Sept. 15, 1790.

N. B. The Club will dine the firſt-mentioned day at Mr. *Roſe's*.

GIN

In Pipes, of an excellent Quality, for Sale,

By M. HUIZING & MESSCHERT.

☞ Caſh given for Continental and State Certificates.

Alexandria, Sept. 16, 1790.

At a Meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY, at George-Town, on Saturday the 11th Inſt.

It was ordered,

THAT Ten Pounds Sterling on each Share in the ſaid Company, be paid to Mr. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, their Treaſurer, on or before the firſt Day of November next.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Sec'ry.

Alexandria, Sept. 16, 1790.

Jeſſe Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,

In the *Betſy*, Capt. *Meſſenger*, from *Liverpool*,

A general Aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Alexandria, May 17, 1790. (t. f.)

STONE LIME.

A Quantity of choice STONE LIME in Caſks, juſt received from Rhode-Iſland, and for ſale by

Rogerſon & Dabney,

Who have alſo on hand,

West-India and New-England Rum in Hogſheads and Barrels,
Hyſon and Bohea Teas,
Flax in Bags,
Shad and Herrings,
Muſcovado Sugar in Barrels,
Loaf do. in do.
Coffee in Barrels and Bags,
Country Linens,
Vinegar,
A great variety of New-England Shoes, &c.

Alexandria, Sept. 8, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 8th of October next, at Mrs. *Margaret Adams's* Inn, in Bladenſburg,

PART of a Tract of LAND called *Friendſhip*, containing 400 acres more or leſs. This land is ſituated upon the Eaſtern Branch of Patowmack, 4 miles above Bladenſburg. There is a griſt-mill within 2 miles of the place, and the road from thence to Bladenſburg is very level and good. The fertility of the ſoil, the quantity of timber which is now upon the land (not one third part having as yet been cut down) will, I preſume, render this place a very deſirable purchaſe.—One half of the purchaſe money to be paid on the day of ſale, and the other half at two equal annual payments. Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required.

Any Gentleman who wiſhes to ſee the land, will apply to Mr. *James Edmonſon*, adjoining the premiſes.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

Barnaby, Prince George's County, Maryland, Sept. 6, 1790.

For S A L E M,

(New-England)

The SCHOONER,

B E T S Y,

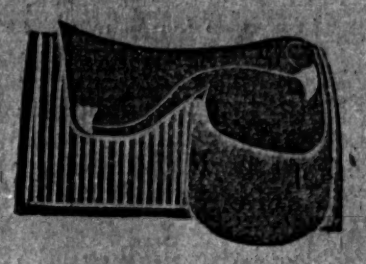
JOSEPH HOLMAN, MASTER,

Will poſitively ſail by the 20th of the preſent month.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE apply to the Maſter on board, at Capt. Harper's Wharf.

Alexandria, Sept. 9, 1790.

☞ An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply but ſuch as can read, write and ſpell well, and are willing to be bound till of age.



Bryan & Coulter,

SADDLERS, CAP and HARNESS MAKERS,

From BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Alexandria and the Public in general, that they ſtill continue to carry on their Buſineſs, in it's various Branches, at the Sign of the *Saddle* in Fairfax-Street, near King-Street; and as they have, at a conſiderable Expenſe, procured ſome of the beſt Materials and Workmen, in the different Lines of their Profeſſion, they hope to be enabled to furniſh thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, with Work of the beſt Quality, and on reaſonable Terms.——They return their grateful Thanks to thoſe who have hitherto been pleaſed to favour them with their Cuſtom, and hope for a Continuance of the ſame.——They have now ready for Sale, and intend to keep by them, an Aſſortment of the following Articles, viz.

Women's Saddles with Buckſkin Seats,
Ditto with Velvet do.
Men's Saddles of the firſt Quality,
Men's do. of ſecond do.
Men's do. common,
Boys' Saddles,
Elegant Portſmouth plated Bridles,
Do. Pembroke poliſhed,
Common Bridles of various Kinds,
Broadcloth Saddle-Cloths,
Jockey and Turkey ſtriped do.
Swanſkin do.
Saddle Furniture of all Kinds,
Portmanteaus and Saddle-Bags,
Piſtol-Holſters,
Riding and Carriage Whips,
Plated and poliſhed Steel Spurs,
Waiters' and Jockey Caps,
Fire-Buckets,
Phaeton Harneſs,
Chaiſe do.
Waggon and Cart do.
Dray do.
Waggon-Whips,
Horſe Collars,
Stable-Halters,
Currycombs, Bruſhes & Mane-Combs,
Plated Buckles & Tips,
Plated Saddle-Nails, &c.

N. B. Thoſe who purchaſe by the Quantity will have ſufficient allowance made them.

☞ Orders from the Country or elſewhere will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, at their Shop.

Alexandria, Sept. 16, 1790.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1790.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE by the Subſcribers,

A Quantity of HISPANIOLA

Cotton & Coffee

Of an excellent Quality.

TAYLOR and WILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1790.

Roberdeau's Wharf,

Prepared to accommodate Veſſels of the deepeſt Draught of Water, alſo with the Convenience of Stores for their Cargoes, will receive Ballaſt in Compenſation for Wharfage.—A Sail-Loft, 50 Feet ſquare, properly fitted for ſtraining of Ropes, to be let on ſaid Wharf.

A Kitchen Range, or Grate, made in England, to be diſpoſed of.

Alexandria, Aug. 26, 1790.

☞ *MONEY FOUND.*

WAS found by a Servant of mine, about the laſt of Auguſt, near Four-Mile-Run, a Bundle of PAPER MONEY, of the Pennſylvania Emiſſion.—The owner may have it on Application to the Printers, and paying the Expenſe of this Advertiſement.

D. STUART.

Fairfax County, Sept. 16, 1790.

☞ Bills of Lading and Exchange to be had at this Office.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Clish; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made, and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers,

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

☞ CASH for RAGS.

The highest Price is given at the Printing-Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it should seem, would be necessary to induce the Holders of this, to *them*, *worthless Article*, to exchange it for the most *valuable* one; especially when, by so doing, they will not only promote their own Interest, but encourage American Manufactures.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Esqrs.

ONE Thousand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.——The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it lying near to, and some upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With these will be sold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-stone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the same lots the conveniencies for furnances, forges, &c, are equal to any for such purposes.

The purchaser, or purchasers, must give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.—The plat and title-papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Resurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263¼
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horselick,	302¼
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION formerly belonging to *John Dowdall*, but now to the subscriber, containing upwards of 200 acres; one half of which is cleared, and under fence, with a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn or tobacco-house, a stable, and several other out-houses; a large orchard, consisting of apple, peach, cherry and damsin trees; on which there is a mill-seat, situated on the road to the Little Falls, and about five miles from Alexandria, on which there are several hands, six horses, two cows, two ploughs, a waggon, a cart, and a variety of small stock. The hands and small stock may go, or not, with the plantation, just as the purchaser chooses.

If the above plantation is not immediately sold, an overseer will be wanted, who must be well qualified for such a charge, and be honest, sober and industrious, and immediately take charge, as part of the land is laying out for a crop of wheat.

Also for sale, or to be rented,

Several LOTS in the Town of Alexandria, situated on several streets.—Also for sale, a TRACT of LAND, about five miles from Town, on the road to Newgate, containing about 200 acres, mostly woodland.—For terms apply to JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, August 5, 1790.

Upper-Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland, August 27, 1790.

THIS day was committed to my custody a Runaway *Negro Man*, who says his name is ISAAC, that he belongs to a Mr. *Robert Throgmorton*, of Berkeley county, in the state of Virginia, by whom he was purchased of a certain Mr. *Zachariah Hammit*, of St. Mary's County, in this state, and that he absconded from his Master, Mr. *Throgmorton*, some time about the last of last month. He says also, that he can perform very well (for a Negro) on the violin.—This fellow tells his tale with a good deal of plausibility and artfulness; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a yellow complexion, and appears to be about 30 years of age, though he says himself the is not more than 22.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay the charges and take him away. EDWARD LLOYD WAILES,
Sheriff of Prince George's County.

☞ THE Subscriber wishes to take a young Gentleman in the Character of STUDENT of MEDICINE. His Terms will be easy, and his opportunities for giving clinical Instructions are not inconsiderable. ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria, Sept. 9, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

(On very reasonable Terms.)

SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, situated on the Great Capon river, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fish, and on the premises are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it fresh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco—There are on the premises a tolerable good dwelling-house, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit—It is well calculated for stock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its situation for an excellent range, equally good on both sides of the said river, and very extensive—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers springs, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburgh, to Pittsburg, to the Western Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Winchester, (which is thought to be the most healthy situation, and the best for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tan-yard, or a tavern.

Also, 965 acres in Harrison county, on the east side of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which soon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the same county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Willson's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney-River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

1131 acres on the same waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Cullbertson's bottom, in the same county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap for Cash, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment.—For further particulars enquire of *Bernard O'Neill*, Esq. George-Town; Mr. *George Leigh*, at Leonard-Town; *Patrick Macshelly*, in Peter Little's Town, Pennsylvania; or the subscriber in Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone House on the main street of Winchester, with a neat arched cellar under the whole; also, a new kitchen and two stables, a draw-well, and a smoak-house on the premises—and a wooden house, 53 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.

THE subscriber will rent a convenient BRICK HOUSE, with other necessary buildings, situated at the intersection of Queen and Royal Streets.—He wants to hire a NEGRO BOY, from 12 to 16 years of age.

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

Alexandria, Sept. 9, 1790.

☞ *More than Twelve Months having elapsed since the Publication of the first Number of this Paper, the Editors respectfully solicit their Subscribers to pay up their respective Arrears. A Compliance with this Request will enable the Editors to carry into effect the Design they have long entertained of enlarging the Size of their Paper, and, by procuring a smaller Letter, considerably encreasing it's Contents—and this without any additional Expense to the Subscribers.*

Payments will be received, at Norfolk, by Mr. John Brent—*at Richmond, by* Benjamin Harrison, jun. *Esq.—at Fredericksburg, by* William Fitzhugh, *Esq.—at Dumfries, by* Richard M. Scott, *Esq.—at Colchester, by Col.* Wagener—*at Leesburg, by* Thomas Swan, *Esq.—at Middleburg, by* William H. Powell, *Esq.—at Annapolis, by* John Kilty, *Esq.—at Bladensburg, by Mr.* John Campbell—*at George-Town by Col.* Foreste—*at Upper-Marlborough, by* William Kilty, *Esq.—at Piscataway, by* Thomas Clagett, *Esq.—at Portobacco, by* Henry Barnes, *Esq.—and at Chaptico, by* Hanson Briscoe, *Esq.*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at the old Court House, in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 23d day of Feb. last, *an Irish indented Servant Woman*, named *Matty Brown*, about 29 years of age, five feet high, fresh complexion, has lost one or two of her front teeth short light hair, is remarkably fond of liquor, and sings well. She has sundry cloaths with her, but is very dirty in her person. She lived part of her time with Mr. *Benjamin Shreeve*, in Alexandria. The last time I heard of her, she was in Colchester. She has a sister, who served part of her time with Mr. *Jonathan Swift*, of Alexandria, who sold her to Mr. *Henry Gunnell*, who in a short time gave up her indentures. It is probable my woman is with, and concealed by, her said sister.—Any person taking the said woman and bringng her to me, at the old Court-House, or Mr. *Michiel Gretter*, in Alexandria, or securing her in any gaol, so that I get her again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

JAMES COLLINS.

June 1, 1790. (t. f.)

☞ Blank Manifests for Merchants, Captains of Vessels, &c. to be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.